[*Note*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the member.**]

II. ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* OUSTING OF BEEDI WORKERS.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member Sri V. K. Kothandaraman has given notice of an adjournment motion which states as follows :—

The proceedings of the House be adjourned for discussing the following matter of urgent public importance, viz :—

" the failure of the Government to enforce the provisions of the Madras Beedi Industrial Premises Act and the action of Messrs. V. Abdul Jabbar and Sons., Beedi Manufacturers, Vellore, North Arcot District, in driving out 1,000 beedi workers and conducting business under contract system thus paying less than the minimum wage and giving employment only to 500 workers and the consequent unrest among the workers ".

The hon. Member has given notice of a short notice question on the same matter and I hope the Hon. Minister will answer the question. So, I do not give my consent to raise this matter on the floor of the House.

III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO THE REPERCUSSIONS OF THE SUGAR (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION) ORDINANCE, 1961.

SRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER : கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சர்க்கரை உற்பத்தியை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் அவசரச் சட்டம் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டதன் காரணமாக இம்மாநிலத்தில் கரும்புப் பயிரிடுவோர்களுக்கும் கூட்டுறவு சர்க்கரை ஆலைகளுக்கும் ஏற்பட்ட பின் விளைவுகளைக் குறித்து அவசரப் பொது முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த விஷயத்தைக் கனம் உள்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகின்றேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The production of sugar in India was found to be far in excess of the local requirements. As a result there was a surplus. A portion of this surplus was exported. There is already a surplus in the International market with the result it has not been possible for this country to export the surplus sugar to other countries.

The Government of India have therefore promulgated the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance on the 29th September, 1961. The Government of India have also issued rules on 30th October, 1961 under this ordinance. This ordinance and the rules framed thereunder empower the Government of India to regulate production for such sugar factory by fixing quotas beyond which additional excise duty, which is equal to the rate of the excise duty itself may be levied. The factories have been divided into old established factories, factories which have effected an expansion programme recently and new factories. In the case of old factories the Government of India propose to place the limit mentioned above at a level 10 per cent below the production in